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# REPORT

HEALTH BOARD OF

CF THE

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT

THREE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1873.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York respectfully submits the following report for the three months ending July 31st, 1873:
ORGANIZATION.

ending July 31st, 1873:

ORGANIZATION.

The Board of Health, organized under the provisions of Chapter 335, Laws of 1873, held its first meeting on the fourteenth day of May, at No. 301 Mott street, all the Commissioners present, viz.: Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police; S. Oakley Vanderpoel, M. D., Health Officer of the Port; Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., Commissioner of Health and President of the Board, and Stephen Smith, M. D., Commissioner of Health. Colonel Emmons Clark was elected Secretary of the Board. The two Bureaus provided for by law, and of which the "Sanitary Superintendent" and "Register of Records" are the chief officers, respectively, were at once organized and called the "Sanitary Bureau" and the "Bureau of Vital Statistics," and the powers and duties were assigned to each as prescribed by law, and the rules and regulations of the former Board. The duties of the Sanitary Permit Inspector under the preceding Board were duly conferred upon the Sanitary Superintendent and Secretary. As the officers, clerks and employees of the former Board were by law transferred to the service of this Board until the appointment of their successors, there was no interruption in the business of the Department. The routine of the business of the Board, and the forms and methods of transacting the same were found to be admirable in every respect, requiring no material alteration or modification, and were continued in use in the Department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. partment.

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The rules and regulations governing the Health Department as before existing, after a critical examination, were adopted without material alteration. They had been so perfected during the period since the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866, that the only important changes made were those rendered necessary by the great reduction in the number of Commissioners, and of the Bureau of the Department. Among the alterations in the rules and regulations worthy of special notice may be mentioned a radical change in the construction of the Standing Committees of the Board, the holding of regular meetings twice instead of once in each week, and the examination of all applicants for appointment in the Department. The officers of the Board, before called Health Inspectors, were in the rules and regulations as amended, designated Sanitary Inspectors. Inspectors.

THE SANITARY CODE.

Inspectors.

THE SANITARY CODE.

In the discharge of the duty imposed by Section 82, of the act entitled, "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," passed April 10th, 1873, which declares that it shall be the duty of the Board of Health of the Health Department, immediately upon its organization to cause to be conformed to Article 11 of said act, the Sanitary Ordinances then or lately adopted by the existing Department of Health, the Board, immediately upon its organization, proceeded to the consideration of this subject, and, on the 2d day of June, adopted the "Sanitary Code," and caused the same to be published. The Sanitary Code, as adopted and published by this Board, is a copy of the Sanitary Code existing previous to the passage of the act above referred to, with the exception of the immaterial changes necessary to conform it to said act, and some changes in the numbers of the sections for the purpose of grouping sections relating to the same subject under their proper head. The Sanitary Code is a compilation of the ordinances relating to the public health, which have been, from time to time, adoped by the proper authorities of the city, during its corporate existence, and which

were collected and re-enacted, under the authority of law, by the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866. By the acts of 1870, and 1873, reorganizing the local government of the City of New York, the Sanitary Code of the City of New York has received unequivocal endorsement and confirmation. To the Sanitary Code, as re-adopted June 2d, 1873, this Board has, by virtue of, and in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by law added some additional provisions for the security of life and health in the City of New York, all of which have been duly published as required by law.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

published as required by law.

APPOINTMENTS.

In addition to the officers, clerks and employes in the service of the Health Department at the time of the organization of this Board, who were applicants for re-appointment, a large number of new applicants urged their claims for appointment to the various positions in the Department. That the Board might avail itself of the services of the most intelligent and faithful of those already on duty, and select from the numerous applicants those best qualified by education, and general character to perform the duties required, the Committee on Applications instituted an examination of all applicants for appointment and reappointment. A series of questions was presented to each class, to which answers were required to be written by the candidates while present at the office of the Board. To each class the questions presented were such as pertained to their special duties as clerks or inspectors, and as would test the ability and qualifications of the respective applicants. For clerkships, the applicants were so examined as to ascertain their qualifications in penmanship, copying, spelling, punctuation, and in the four simple rules of arithmetic. To applicants for the position of Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, were submitted questions relating to the cause, diagnosis, care and treatment of contagious diseases, the ventilation of tenement-houses, drainage, the use of disinfectants, &c. &c. To the answers given to the questions proposed, the committee gave a critical examination, and recorded its decision as to their relative value. As a rule the answers were pertinent and generally correct, and to select from the number of applicants found competent was an embarrassing duty. The number of applicants examined was nearly one hundred and fifty, from which number the Committee recommended the following for appointment, and, on the sixteenth of June, the Board duly appointed the same:

SANITARY BUREAU.

Dr. Walter De F. Day, Sanitary Superinten-

SANITARY BUREAU.

Dr. Walter De F. Day, Sanitary Superinten-

Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superin-

Dr. A. B. Judson, Sanitary Inspector.
Dr. C. P. Russell, "
Dr. W. H. B. Post, " Dr. W. H. B. Post, "Dr. Augustus Viele, "Dr. S. F. Morris, "Dr. R. S. Tracy, "Dr. Chas. F. Roberts, " Dr. J. D. Bryant, "Dr. Paul F. Munde, "Dr. H. R. Stiles, " Dr. H. R. Stiles,
Dr. W.A. Ewing, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
Dr. Wm. E. Hall,
Dr. N. B. Emerson,
Dr. Chas. E. Lockwood,
"" Dr. Bernard Hughes, "Dr. A. Mc L. Hamilton,"
Dr. Geo. B. Fowler,
Dr. Hamilton Walker, " Dr. C. H. Atwater, "
Dr. Alexander Strong, "
Thomas J. Nealis, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, on special duty.
Eugene Waller, Assistant Sanitary Inspector,

Eugene Waller, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, on special duty.
C. Y. Hammond, special duty.
John R. Griswold, Chief Clerk to Superinten-

Wm. B. Fernhead, clerk.
Bloomfield Usher, "
R. C. Morgan, "
Joseph Berkowiz, Messenger.
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records. Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records

Louis Kraushaer, Jacob A. Weil,
Wm. H. Littlepage,
A. M. Holden,
E. W. Farrington,
H. G. Wheelock, Chas. Buckingham, Jr. " Wm. Leggatt,
O. N. Chapin,
A. Lodge,
J. W. Conklin, ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

George S. Hastings, Chief Clerk. Edward A. Farrington, Clerk. W. T. Chapman, Charles A. Hoyer, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Caspar Golderman, Chief Clerk to Secretary and Auditing Clerk.

James A. Hill, Clerk.

J. H. Hanson, "

Wm. P. Huxford, "

Edmund Waldorf, Clerk. Martin Kelly, Janitor. Wm. H. Dayas, Messenger.

DISINFECTING CORPS.

Herman Endermann, Chief of Disinfecting

Corps.
Wm. Roberts, in charge of ambulance.
Thomas D. Vates, Disinfecting Corps.
B. McGowan, E. Richardson, John J. Devitt, Richard Kiernan, Stable Keeper.

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. G. Janeway, Consulting Pathologist. Dr. Daniel Draper, Consulting Meteorologist. Dr. A. F. Liantard, Consulting Veterinery

Carl Pfeiffer, Consulting Architect.

By resolution of the Board no salary is attached to any honorary appointment, nor are such ap-pointees authorized to incur any expense in the name of the Board, without its express order or

ORDERS.

ORDERS.

The orders of this Board for the abatement of nuisances are issued upon the facts and evidence contained in the written reports of Sanitary Inspectors, the result of personal inspections of the premises complained of. Such reports are numbered, and placed on file, and orders with corresponding numbers in the form required by law, and applicable to each case are issued in writing, and served upon the owners, lessees, or tenants of the premises. The orders of the Board are generally promptly and cheerfully complied with. Whenever a party affected by an order of the Board expresses dissatisfaction with the terms of such order, or considers the same unnecessary or unreasonable, the officers of the Board are instructed to explain the circumstances which render such order necessary, or if there is any doubt as to the facts in the case, to cause a reinspection of the premises. The result of this official action is a general compliance with the the requirements of the Board upon notice. But whenever the orders of the Board are not consplied with, suits are at once instituted for penalties for non-compliance, and this action speedily secures the necessary compliance, except in a limited number of cases. It is rarely necessary for the Board to execute its own orders, by reason of the refusal or neglect of the owners or lessees of property: though occasionally nuisances are of so aggravated a character that the abatement of the same cannot await the delays necessarily attending suits for penalties.

During the three months ending July 31st, the number of orders issued by this Board was five themselved.

cannot await the delays necessarily attending suits for penalties.

During the three months ending July 31st, the number of orders issued by this Board was five thousand three hundred and eighty-six, of this number, one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine were issued under the first sub-division of section 14, chapter 74, Laws of 1866, by the terms of which the party served is allowed three days in which to demand a "hearing" by the Board of the testimony which may be presented to show that the order should be modified or revoked. In cases where no "hearings" have been asked for, and the orders have not been complied with, "Final Orders in the original or an amended form to the number of three hundred and ninety-four, have been issued, and the Board has directed the Attorney to commence actions for penalties for non-compliance with such orders. All other written orders in number three thousand three hundred and twenty-three have been issued under the second sub-division of section 14, of chapter 74, Laws of 1866, and are of a peremptory character requiring that the nuisance be abated within five days, and if not complied with directing the Sanitary superintendent to enforce the same without further notice, unless the Board should elect to commence a suit for penalty in lieu of the execution of the order by its officers or agents.

The general subject of orders of the Board

lieu of the execution of the order by its officers or agents.

The general subject of orders of the Board above referred to, are as follows:

ALLEYS, cleaned, disinfected, graded, paved, or repaired.

AREAS, cleaned.

ASHES AND GARBAGE, removed.

CELLINGS, cleaned or whitewashed.

CELLARS, cleaned, connected with sewer, disinfected, drained, filled, graded, or vacated.

CESSPOOLS, cleaned, connected with sewer, covers made for, disinfected, emptied, filled, made, or repaired.

CISTERNS, covers made for, disinfected, emp-

CISTERNS, covers made for, disinfected, emptied and cleaned, filled, or repaired.

DRAINS, cleaned, filled, made, obstructions in

removed, or repaired. FLOORS, house, privy, or stable, repaired, or GUTTERS, house, sidewalk, or street cleaned,

obstructions in removed, or repaired. Halls, cleaned or whitewashed.

HALLS, cleaned or whitewashed.
HYDRANTS removed or repaired.
LEADERS connected with sewer, extended, made, repaired, or obstructions in removed.
LOTS, VACANT, cleaned, connected with sewer, disinfected, drained, filled or graded.
MANURE VAULTS cleaned, connected with sewer, constructed, covered, disinfected or repaired.
PIGS removed, and press cleaned, disinfected. PIGS removed, and pens cleaned, disinfected

or removed. PIPES (soil and water) cleaned, extended, ob-

structions in removed, repaired or trapped.

Pond drained, or filled.

Premises cleaned, connected with sewer, dis-infected, fumigated, or repaired. Prives disinfected, cleaned, and emptied. Prive Houses altered, cleaned, constructed,

emoved, or repaired.
PRIVY VAULTS connected with sewer, filled,

PRIVY VAULTS connected with sewer, filled, made, or repaired.
Roofs repaired.
Sewer Pites constructed, obstructions in removed, repaired, or trapped.
SIDEWALKS cleaned, or reset.
STABLES cleaned or removed.
STAGNANT WATER removed.
URINALS cleaned, constructed, or repaired.
WATER CLOSETS cleaned, connected with sewer, constructed, disinfected, removed, or repaired.
YARDS cleaned, disinfected, filled, graded, paved, or repaired.

paved, or repaired.

SUITS FOR PENALTIES.

SUITS FOR PENALTIES.

Upon application to the Corporation Counsel, this Board was duly authorized to commence actions for penalties in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and for violations of the Sanitary Code. By section eighty-one of chapter 335, laws of 1873, this Board is authorized to appoint an attorney, and William P. Prentice was duly appointed to that office. In the laborious duties of said office he has been assisted by George S. Hastings, the Chief Clerk of the Board. The following summary will show the volume and character of the business transacted in the office of the attorney for three months, ending July 31st, 1873: months, ending July 31st, 1873:

# OTHER LITIGATION.

OTHER LITIGATION.

A new class of cases, of actions against the Board in the Supreme Court, in which injunctions were sought, and the action of the Board in the matter of nuisances was to be prevented, have also to be reported. No sooner had measures been matured to relieve the City from the danger arising from the nuisances of the stalls and stands about the markets, and from the offal and fat rendering on the North River side, than in three actions, in which market stall occupants and the New York Fertilizer Manufacturing Company were respectively plaintiffs, preliminary injunctions were sought upon orders to show cause at very short notice why the action of the Board should not be arrested. The defense made on the part of the Board has been so far completely successful, and the decision of the Court has supported the decisions and action of this Department.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

# TENEMENT HOUSES.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The thorough enforcement of Chapter 908, Laws of 1867, commonly known as the "Tenement House Act," has resulted in a considerable improvement in the condition of the tenement houses of this city. Additional means of ventilation have been generally secured; privies and drains have been improved; the attention of owners and lessees to the proper care of tenement property has been enforced, and the attempt has been made, with some success, to educate the people in the densely populated parts of the city as to the necessity of cleanliness, and obedience to the sanitary regulations of this Board. But the twenty-five thousand tenement houses of the city require, and will continue to require, constant supervision and frequent inspection. Rooms will be found overcrowded; windows and doors and apertures for ventilation will often be purposely apertures for ventilation will often be purposely closed; refuse matter will be thrown into the sinks and water closets, clogging the waste pipes and sewer connections; and filth will pipes and sewer connections; and filth will accumulate in the halls, cellars and yards. The greatest watchfulness on the part of this Board cannot entirely relieve this city from the evils of overcrowding. It is confidently believed that rapid and cheap transit, by which a part of the laboring population of the city would obtain houses in rural or more sparsely populated districts, is the only hope of a permanent reform in the tenement houses of the city.

This Board, during the brief period of its existence, has given this important subject due consideration. It has caused a special inspection of those tenement houses which, during the year 1872, afforded the greatest mortality, and by the

proper order in each case has endeavored to improve the condition of the premises. The privies have been cleaned or disinfected, and, whenever so located that the odors entered the doors or windows, ventilating shafts have been ordered, extending from the interior of the privies to a point above the roots of the buildings. No greater improvement for large tenement houses has been introduced than properly constructed ventilating shafts, which convey the privy odors away from the habitations of the crowded poor. The cellars of tenement houses, when reported unfit for human habitation, have been vacated; whitewashing and other methods of cleanliness have been ordered and enforced, and various other measures have been inaugurated for the protection of the inhabitants from the usual diseases of the summer months, and from impend-ing pestilence. This important subject will ing pestilence. This important subject will continue to receive the necessary attention of

Under the powers conferred by section eleven the Tenement House Act, the Board has caused such houses as were certified by the Sanicaused such houses as were certified by the Sanitary Superintendent to be unfit for human habitation, by reason of want of repair, to be vacated, and has ordered that the same be not reoccupied until rebuilt or properly repaired. This provision of the act referred to has been found most valuable and salutary, and its enforcement results in the erection of new and improved buildings, or the thorough repair of those most distinguished for dilapidation. Relief is not only afforded to the suffering tenants, but in every case the owners or lessees of the property have found that the increased receipts for decent have found that the increased receipts for decent accommodations amply justified the improve-ments ordered by the Board. The following named premises have been ordered to be vacated during the three months ending July 31st, 1873:
No. 71 Allen street.
Nos. 146 and 148 West 17th street.

No. 39 Thompson street. No. 230 Mott street. South East corner Madison avenue and 55th

No. 771 Second avenue.

### CELLARS.

During the early part of the present year the Board of Health ordered a thorough inspection of the cellars of the city used as human habitations. This sanitary inquiry was directed to the following subjects, viz., number, size and condition of rooms occupied; number of persons in family; number of lodgers; diseases and mortality in the condition of lodgers. tality of cellar population; condition of floors, and of space underneath; height of ceilings above the level of the adjoining ground, in front and rear: diameter and depth of, and space in front and rear; number and size of windows; means of ventilation, and condition of drainage. The result of this important investigation was that about five hundred and fifty of the cellars in that part of the city, South of Houston street, were declared unfit for human habitation, and were ordered to be vacated, on or before the 1st of April. By constant and persistent pressure by the officers of the Health Department, both upon landlords and tenants, about four hundred of the orders to vacate cellars were complied with, during the months of April and May, and early in June one hundred and fifty orders were returned to the Board with the report that all peaceful and persuasive efforts to secure compli-ance had been exhausted. The Board therefore directed the Sanitary Superintendent to execute and enforce the orders referred to, and during the month of June, with the aid and assistance of the Sanitary Company of Police, all cellars be-low Houston street, which had been declared unfit for human habitation, were vacated by the ejectment of the persons occupying them, and of their furniture and effects. In the performance of this duty, the officers of the Health and Police Departments exercised due kindness, and con-sideration toward the humble and unfortunate people removed, and carefully avoided the destruction or injury and property. perty.

# STREET CLEANING.

By Chapter 677, laws of 1872, and by Chapter 335, laws of 1873, the Board of Police has full and exclusive power and authority, and is charged with the duty of causing all streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly cleaned, from time to time, and to be kept at all times thoroughly clean. Although the Board of Health is relieved of all direct responsibility in respect to the cleanliness of the streets, it is evident from a provision of section 67, of the last named act, that the Legislature intended it should have a constant supervision of a subject of such hamed act, that the Legislature intended it should have a constant supervision of a subject of such vital importance to the public health. In the performance of this duty the Board has required the Sanitary Inspectors in charge of the several districts into which the city is divided to inspect the streets of their respective districts, and to report weekly to the Sanitary Superintendent as to their Sanitary condition. Abstracts from these reports are forwarded to this Board, and officially transmitted to the Board of Police, thereby notifying the Department having charge of the clean-ing of the streets of any deficiences or neglect on the part of its subordinates, which may have ler the observation of the Sanitary In-The Board of Police, and the Inspeccome under the spectors. The Board of Police, and the Inspector of Street Cleaning have invariably manifested a desire to perform the necessary work in a manner satisfactory to this Board, and to the public. And it is due to them to state that in the opinion And it is due to them to state that in the opinion of this Board, the streets of the City of New York, during the present summer, have been uniformly in a more cleanly condition than at any period during the past ten years. That the methods and machinery for cleaning the streets are susceptible of considerable improvement will be guestioned. And to keen them will be guestioned. hardly be questioned. And to keep them uniformly clean it is absolutely necessary that the police should enforce those parts of the Sanitary Code which prohibit the throwing of ashes, gar-

bage, and other refuse matter into the streets. However perfectly the work of cleaning the streets may be performed, and however large the expenditure of the public money for this purpose, the streets will not remain clean, if the sweepings and refuse of stores and houses are allowed to be thrown into them at all hours of the day and night. The frequent and regular collection of garbage, and ashes from stores, dwellings and tenements of the city, the prompt arrest of persons, who under any pretense whatsoever, make the street a receptacle for any refuse matter, and the punishment of such offenders by the Police Courts, would materially aid the Police Department in keeping the streets uniformly and permanently clean.

### STREET PAVEMENTS.

Intimately connected with the subject of Street Cleaning is the condition of the Street Pavements of the city. Dilapidated wood or stone pavements turnish reservoirs for putrifying street filth which emits odors detrimental and dangerous to the public health, and defies the implements of the street. sweepers. For sanitary reasons it is desirable that wood and cobble stone should be replaced as soon as possible by the stone block pavement, and that there should be no delay in the repairs which are from time to time necessary. To the Department of Public Works, charged with the duty of keeping the streets in repair, this Board has annealed ing the streets in repair, this Board has appealed for the necessary action, in all cases reported by

the Sanitary Inspectors.

The health of the inhabitants of the Sixth Ward has been seriously endangered during the present season by delays in the repairing of Worth and other streets in the vicinity of the Five Points. This Board has endeavored to secure the necessary signatures of a majority of the property owners for the repavement of the streets referred to, but without success. It has therefore caused said streets to be thoroughly disinfected, from time to time, that being the only method of relief within its power, until the necessary legislation can be procured for the needed improvement. This Board has also endeavored to secure the necessary consent of the property owners to the extension. sary consent of the property owners to the extension of the 12th Avenue, from 35th Street to 42d Street, and is confident that the building and paving of the avenue as proposed would remove permanently many of the nuisances for which that vicinity has been long notorious.

### STREET GARBAGE.

The disposal of the garbage, and of the dirt and manure collected in cleaning the streets is a subject which has demanded the attention and action of this Board. The separation of the a from the garbage and street manure, which, though difficult is believed to be practicable, and which would render the ashes useful as filling for sunken lots and for street construction, and the garbage valuable as food for swine, has not yet been successfully accomplished. To dispose of this refuse matter as collected, without considerthis refuse matter as collected, without considerable expense to the city, has been attended with great difficulty. During the early part of the year a part of it was deposited upon the vacant and low lands lying between 92d and 106th streets, 5th avenue and East river. But with the advent of warm weather, complaints were received from the people residing in the vicinity, and the Board ordered that the material should be thoroughly disinfected before it was deposited, and that an equal quantity of fresh earth should be mixed with it. This did not relieve the apprehensions of the complainants, and believing that they they were entitled to protection from all possible danger, the Board on the 18th day of July, or-dered "that the Board of Police be requested and "directed to stop and prevent the dumping of all "street filth and garbage on any vacant lots with in the city limits," since which time no material of this kind, so far as known, has been deposited within the city limits. Separate receptaposited within the city limits. Separate receptate receptate less in each dwelling and tenement for ashes and garbage, and separate carts for the collection of the same, would probably solve the difficulty of disposing of these materials, and render both a source of income instead of expense to the city.

# SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The system of street sewers is being gradually extended to the great improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. The Board frequently certifies to the necessity, for sanitary reasons of constructing new sewers, and the reports of its sanitary inspectors in respect to sewers needing repairs or from which obstructions should be removed, are forwarded from time to time, to the Department of Public Works, for the necesthe Department of Public Works, for the necessary action. While the street sewers provide for the proper disposal of the surface and waste water of the city, time and experience have demonstrated, that they do not always afford relief from the evils of soil saturation. When natural water courses are obstructed by the building of streets, or low and marshy grounds are reclaimed by filling, it has been found necessary to construct drains below the sewer level in order to remove stagnant water, and to relieve the vicin ity from malarious diseases. Under Chapter 566, Laws of 1871, the Board of Health is authorized upon the certificate of the Sanitary Superintendent that for the protection of the public health it is necessary that any part or parcel of land within the corporate limits of the City and County of New York, needs to be drained by other means than sewers, to direct that the sa be done by and under the direction of the De-partment of Public Works. Under the provisions of this act, this Board has, during the three months ending July 31st, ordered the drainage of the following locations:

Plot of land bounded by 56th and 57th streets,

and 4th and Lexington avenues.

Plot of land bounded by 57th and 58th streets,

Plot of land bounded by 57th and 58th streets, and 5th and Madison avenues.

Plot of land bounded by 163d and 165th streets, and 10th avenue and Hudson River.

Plot of land bounded by 92d and 109th streets, and 3d avenue and East River.

Plot of land bounded by 10th avenue and Boulevard, and 109th and 110th streets.

Plot of land lying on 156th street, between 10th and 11th avenues

### WHARVES AND PIERS.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The sanitary condition of the water-front of the city has not escaped the observation of this Board. A radical defect in the construction of the sewers of the city, by which their contents are discharged into the slips instead of being conveyed to the ends of the piers, is a prominent cause of complaint. Fermenting and decomposing animal and vegetable refuse in large quantities is constantly deposited, which at low tide is exposed to the sun, and emits odors dangerous to life and detrimental to health. Dredging is at present the only mode of relief, and this Board has been obliged in several cases to call the attention of the Department of Docks to the immediate necessity, for sanitary reasons, of removing these dangerous accumulations. That Department has cheerfully co-operated, to the extent of its ability in this direction, but has been constantly embarrassed in the disposal of the slip deposite. It is believed that the missance comconstantly embarrassed in the disposal of the slip deposits. It is believed that the nuisance complained of cannot be permanently abated until a proper bulkhead and the piers are so con-structed that the action of the tides will regularly wash the water front of the city, and remove the foul refuse discharged by the sewers, or un-til a plan is adopted for the collection of the sewerage and utilizing it for agricultural pur-poses. The water front between 36th and 40th street, North river, is a notable illustration of the evil referred to, as well as of the great loss of valuable fertilizing material. The importance of this subject to the public health commends it to the attention of all who are responsible for the present condition of the water front of this city.

### PUBLIC MARKETS.

Among the first subjects which demanded the attention of this Board, was the sanitary condi-tion of the public markets. Nearly all of these were found to be in a dilapidated condition, defi-cient in ventilation, drainage and the facilities for cleanliness. Notorious among the abuses which for a long period had been tolerated, was which for a long period had been tolerated, was the erection of stands, stalls or booths upon the public sidewalks and streets adjacent to Wash-ington and Fulton Markets, by which the mar-kets proper were deprived of light and air, the gutters obstructed and rendered filthy, and the operations of street cleaning impeded. In 1866 the Metropolitan Board of Health, immediately upon its organization, attempted the removal of these stalls as a nuisance, and declared their existence and continuance dangerous to life and detrimental to health. Judicial and legislative interference, however, prevented their removal. After a careful examination of the subject and repeated inspections, this Board requested their removal by the Department of Public Works, as obstructions to the public streets and sidewalks. The desired result was not accomplished, and the Board obtained and placed upon file the facts and evidence which in its opinion justified the declaration that the stalls referred to were a nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, and entered in its minutes, in accordance with the provisions of the law to that effect, the order for the removal of the stalls surrounding Washington Market. At a meeting of this Board held on the 18th day of July, the Board of Police was directed to remove the booths, stalls and stands around Washington Market, on or before the 21st day of July. As the order was not duly executed, this Board, on the 22d day of July, resolved to execute the order through its own officers and agents, but directed the Board of Police to provide a sufficient force to protect the officers and agents of the Health Department and laborers employed. On the 22d day of July the papers in a suit brought by Leonard Thorne and others against the Board of Health and others praying against the action of the Board. and others against the Board of Health and others, praying against the action of the Board in this matter, with an order by Judge Pratt of the Supreme Court, staying all proceedings, and ordering the Board of Health to show cause on the following morning why a preliminary injunction should not issue, were served upon the Board of Health. On the 23d of July, upon the application of the Corporation Counsel and the Attorney of this Board, the stay of proceedings was vacated by Judge Pratt. During-the evening of the same day, the duly authorized officers of this Board, with a force of police and a gang of laborers, proceeded to Washington Market, and executed the order. The property of the occupants of the stalls was carefully protected, and at one o'clock P. M. of the following day the work of demolition and removal was accomplished. demolition and removal was accomplished. Subsequently the stalls in the streets in the vicinity, but not adjoining Washington Market, were also removed by this Board. Similar pro-ceedings were taken for the removal of the stalls in the vicinity of Fulton Market; and on the second day of August the order was executed by the officers and agents of this Board.

The subject of public markets is one which demands the immediate attention of the proper authorities. With but few exceptions, they unfit in every respect for the transaction of business so important to the public health. Whether it is necessary for the city to furnish a part of the dealers in food with places in which to transact their business, and at a nominal rent, or whether the market property should be sold or leased, are questions for others to decide. But this Board as the recognized quardian of But, this Board, as the recognized guardian of the public health, most earnestly protests against the continuance of such dilapidated, illy-venti-lated, and badly drained places, for the sale of meats and vegetables. This Board also respect-fully protests against the occupation of any part of the public markets for restaurants, the con-stant fires and exhalations from such establishments being injurious and destructive to the meats and vegetables which are exposed for sale in their vicinity.

### SLAUGHTERING.

The number of the slaughter houses in the city of New York is forty-nine, of which number forty-two are used in the slaughtering of cattle and sheep, and seven for the slaughtering of hogs. They are located near the North river, above and near Fortieth street, and near the East river, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets. They are frequently inspected by offi-cers of this Board, a weekly report in detail is made upon the condition of each, and any defects in drainage or want of cleanliness are ordered to be corrected. But the business of slaughtering is not conducted in this city in such a manner as to be free from sanitary objections. In the opinion of this Board this business should be conducted in very large establishments, in which the animals can be yarded and slaughtered, and the fat, blood offel and all parts of the animals can be with hais can be yarded and saughtered, and the fat, blood, offal and all parts of the animal can be util-ized while fresh and inoffensive. The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, at the foot of East 45th street, is at present the only establish-ment in the city of New York, which demon-strates the sanitary advantages of a union of the capital and interests of those engaged in the bus-iness of slaughtering, fat melting, &c., &c. Large abattoirs in other cities have also proved Large abattoirs in other cities have also proved that with proper care, capital, buildings and appliances, the slaughtering of animals, the melting of fat, and the utilization of the blood, offal, bones, &c., &c., can all be conducted without inviting the interference of the health authorities.

On the 27th day of June, the Board met the principal parties engaged in hog slaughtering, and considered the practical methods of securing a thorough sanitary reform in the business, and subsequently received from them in writing their views upon the subject. The Sanitary Commitviews upon the subject. The Sanitary Committee gave the matter a careful consideration, and

# the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and calves, as well as hogs, for the sanitary reasons already FAT MELTING, &c.

mentioned.

on the twenty-second of July reported to the Board its conclusions, viz.: "the entire suppression of the business within the city limits," or "concentration of the business in an abattoir."

ti is confidently believed that the latter alternative will be accepted by the parties interested in the business. The Board has also under consideration the necessity of concentrating in an abattoir

The complaints in respect! to fat melting in this city, and of the manner in which other parts of slaughtered animals are disposed of, are due to the fact that the material is not always utilized while fresh and inoffensive; that the appliances and machinery used are defective or unfit for the purpose, and that the business is not for the purpose, and that the business is not conducted with proper care and the necessary capital. It is believed that all of these causes of complaint can be removed in properly constructed and well managed abattoirs. Until such facilities are afforded, a large part of this business will be conducted by irresponsible persons in the rudest and most offensive manner; in buildings and with and most offensive manner, in buildings and with machinery unfitted for the purpose, at night and with closed doors, and in defiance of law and sanitary ordinances. This Board has been obliged trades are conducted in defiance of the Sanitary Code, and the orders of the Board, and to sta-Code, and the orders of the Board, and to station officers at the doors of such establishments to secure compliance with the law. Arrests have also been made of persons found in these establishments violating the law. A gut-cleaning establishment near the foot of Fortieth street, North River, was found to be so offensive, and the sheds so saturated with animal matter and filth that they were in themselves a nuisance detrimental to health, and that the only effective remedy was to demolish the structures, and to burn the materials of which they were built. An old hulk, the "Algonquin," lying at the foot of Fortieth street, and occupied by the New York Fertilizer Manufacturing Company in manufacturing fertilizers from blood, scrap, and other animal matter, was by due process declared a nuisance, the business ordered to be discontinued and the vessel removed. An application for an injurative persist the Reard was made by the nuisance, the business ordered to be discontinued and the vessel removed. An application for an injunction against the Board was made by the New York Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, and, on the second day of August, Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision fully sustaining the powers of the Board in its efforts to abate the nuisances of this character, which

to abate the nuisances of this character, which have for many years clusters in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth street, North River.

Permits are granted by this Board for the rendering of fresh lard in all cases when the proper apparatus is used, and when the material is rendered upon the premises where it is taken from the slaughtered animal. This article to be merchantable must be free from taint or sourness, and the same objections to the business do not exist as to the melting of fat or tallow.

# STABLE MANURE.

The accumulation and storage nure and stable straw upon vacant lots in the city is a nuisance which has long defied the sanitary is a nuisance which has long defied the sanitary authorities. The objection of dealers in this article to its immediate removal from the city are that at certain periods the demand from the agricultural districts is light, and that the straw from stables is bulky, and is valueless until it is rotted by exposure to the elements. Upon its organization this Board found large deposits of manure in the vicinity of Thirty-seventh street, North River, and Forty-fifth street. East River. manure in the vicinity of Thirty-seventh street, North River, and Forty-fifth street, East River. Orders were at once issued for its removal, and applications for permits to dump manure in any part of the city were denied. Attempts to violate the Sanitary Code in respect to dumping manure by those engaged in the business have been constant, and when arrests have been made the Police Courts have either discharged the offenders or inflicted only nominal penalties. This Board has been obliged to appoint special inspectors to watch the principal places of deposit, both day and night, and to invoke the special aid of the Police in arresting offenders. When it is thoroughly understood that no part of the City of New York is to be made a dumping ground for manure, that this aggravated nuisance and source of foul odors will not be tolerated, and that this valuable material must be dumped only upon boats for immediate removal, it is be-lieved that the business will adjust itself to the necessary sanitary regulations upon this subject. Proper economy in the use of straw for stable purposes would relieve the subject of the principal difficulties.

### NIGHT SCAVENGING,

NIGHT SCAVENGING,

The removal of night soil from the privies of the city in buckets, and its transportation to the boats furnished for its reception in rude carts was so offensive, and detrimental to the public health, that the late Board of Health in 1872, welcomed the introduction of air tight tanks for its transportation and its removal from the privies to such tanks in air-tight hose by means of pumps, and gave the new process its official sanction. Experience, however, proved that the solid part of the contents of privies, and the foreign substances often found there, could not be removed effectually by this apparatus, and that many privies must be emptied in whole or in part by means of buckets or cans. The Legislature of the State on the twenty-second day of April, 1873, passed an act [chapter 251], giving to the Mayor, the power to license scavengers, and to make rules and regulations for the government of this business. The rules and regulations adopted by the Mayor were substantially the same as existed before the introduction of the air-tight apparatus, and licenses have been issued to the scavengers who adhered to the old system, as well as to the owners of the air-tight apparatus. Nearly all the scavenging work during the three paratus, and licenses have been issued to the scavengers who adhered to the old system, as well as to the owners of the air-tight apparatus. Nearly all the scavenging work during the three months ending July 31st, has been performed by the old process. In the rules and regulations adopted by the Mayor, this Board is authorized to issue the permits which are required whenever prives are emptied, and on the 11th day of July, this Board commenced the issuing of permits to the scavengers licensed by the Mayor. Since that time, officers of this Board have had the busines of night scavenging under observation, and a report of the results will soon be presented by the Sanitary Superintendent to the Board for its consideration. The section of the Sanitary Code, No. 102, which requires that this business shall be done by means of air-tight apparatus, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, has not been repealed, and this Board will report to the Mayor, such scavengers as violate the rules and regulations made by him, or who conduct their business in an offensive manner, and recommend the revocation of the licenses of the offending parties. Thorough disinfection of the night soil removed is absolutely necessary to render the business comparatively inoffensive, and the Board soil removed is absolutely necessary to render the business comparatively inoffensive, and the Board already has evidence that some of the night scav-engers willfully neglect this important part of their duty.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL FROM THE CITY.

CITY.

On the first day of May, 1865, a contract was made by the City Inspector, with Thomas Andrews, for a period of ten years, to receive from the scavengers the night soil of the city, and to deliver the same to Daniel Gallagher, at the place of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack river. Under this contract, the work was performed until June, 1870, when notice was received by the Board of Health from the parties representing the contractor, that the boats for receiving the night soil would be withdrawn, and that work under the contract would cease on the eleventh day of that month. The Board of Health, thereupon, employed from day to day, a party to receive, retain and remove all the contents of privies brought by scavengers' carts, as required by the original contract, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per day, or nine hundred dollars per week. In March of the present year the Board of Health employed Francis Swift to perform this work for the sum of \$634.62 per week, and he has continued to perform the same to the present time in an unexceptionable manner. to the present time in an unexceptionable man-

But the assignee of a contract with Daniel Gallagher, to receive on the Hackensack river Gallagher, to receive on the Hackensack river the night soil removed from the City of New York, has not complied with said contract. Suitable and sufficient receptacles for the material were not provided. The wilful neglect of the assignee of the Gallagher contract to receive, and to provide a suitable place for the night soil, compelled this Board on the twenty-eighth day of July to order the necessary arrangements to be made for its reception elsewhere. On the following day, Francis Swift, the contractor for the removal of night soil from the city, was authorized and directed to secure, at a proper distance from the City of New York, a suitable place for its reception, provided that the city was place for its reception, provided that the city was subjected to no additional expense, and since that date there has been no interruption or delay in the disposal of this material.

REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS, OFFAL,

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Rendering Company," with a view of utilizing the material by a new patent process, became the assignee of the contract, or the agents for the assignee of the contract, or the agents for the original contractor. The apparatus for this purpose was located upon vessels lying at the dock, foot of Thirty-eighth street, North river, and in the beginning its operations were believed to be inoffensive. But the constant complaints of citizens, and frequent inspections by sanitary officers, established the fact that foul odors and offensive gases were caused by the operations of this company. Upon organization of this Board in May, 1873, the New York Rendering Company was found to be violating both the spirit and letter of the contract referred to, and while making no attempt to remove the dead animals, and letter of the contract referred to, and while making no attempt to remove the dead animals, offal, &c., from the city limits, was actually creating a nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health by its rendering operations. After a thorough investigation of the facts in the case, the Board, on the 17th of June, directed the New York Rendering Company "to discontinue "the work of rendering dead animals and offal "at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, North river, "on or before the 10th day of July next, and "that thereafter they perform the work accord-"ting to the specifications of the contract." The order was not obeyed, and on the 18th day of July the Board notified the New York Rendering Company that unless the rendering of offal and dead animals within the city limits was discontinued on or before the 21st of July, the Board would cause the arrest of all persons engaged in dead animals within the city limits was discontinued on or before the 21st of July, the Board would cause the arrest of all persons engaged in the business, and "also make arrangements" with other parties for the removal of offal and dead animals, and the performance required of "the said company by the terms of the contract." The company having removed the boat upon which offal and dead animals were rendered, from the dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, continued the business in the waters of the Hudson river, and on the 25th of July the Board instructed the Sanitary Superintendent to place an inspector on the rendering boat, and to ascertain when and where the rendering was conducted; and that if it should be found that rendering was carried on anywhere in the City of New York, or its waters, the inspector was ordered to cause the arrest of all the persons directly or indirectly engaged in such rendering, or other offensive operation. The company now suspended the business of rendering and undertook to comply with the terms of the contract, and to remove the offal and dead animals beyond the city limits. But complaints were forthwith received from various sources that the New York Rendering Company was throwing the offal in the lower bay, and the fact that a large number received from various sources that the New York Rendering Company was throwing the offal in the lower bay, and the fact that a large number of dead animals, and immense quantities of offal appeared upon the shores of Long Island and Staten Island, and the waters of the bay, immediately after the suspension of the operation of rendering seemed to confirm the fact. The Board soon obtained positive evidence that the New York Rendering Company had deposited offal and dead animals within the Bay of New York. All reasonable efforts to compel this company to comply with the letter and spirit of the contract had been exhausted, and on the 8th day of August the Board adopted the following preamble and resolution: reamble and resolution:
"Whereas, the New York Rendering Com-

pany has repeatedly violated the contract under which it has been acting, for the removal of dead animals, offal, etc., beyond the limits of the City of New York, in such manner as to prevent Department; and
"Whereas, it is apparent that the said Company refuses, and utterly fails to observe the terms of such contract in its true intent and

spirit; and

"Whereas, the dumping of dead animals, and offal in the waters adjacent to New York, is a cause of pestilence, especially dangerous to life and health at this season."

and health at this season."

"Resolved, That the contract with the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company, bearing date April 8th, 1865, under which the New York Rendering Company has been acting, be, and is hereby rescinded."

"Kesolved, That the Secretary be, and is hereby directed to notify the said Company, and the proper departments of the city, of this action of the Board, and that all authority to act under or in pursuance of the said contract has been terminated."

or in pursuance of the said contract has been terminated."

On the same day, the Board arranged with Francis Switt to remove the dead animals, offal, &c., from the city to Barren Island, upon the same terms and conditions as those of the previous contract with the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company, and for the same consideration, with the express condition that none of said dead animals, offal, &c., shall be dumped, but shall be taken to said island, and be finally disposed of thereon.

# MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS.

The only company engaged in the manufacture of illuminating gas in this city which has been the subject of complaint to this Board during the three months ending July 31st, is the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, foot of 42d street, North River. The methods of purifying gas were the subject of a long and thorough investigation by the Metropolitan Board of Hall REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS, OFFAL, &c.

A contract was made in April, 1865, by the City Inspector, with the "Long Island Bone Laboratory Company," for the collection and removal of dead animals, and for the removal of blood, offal and other refuse matter from the City of New York, for a period of ten years. The dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street, was designated as the place for receiving dead animals, offal, &c., and was assigned to the City Inspector for that purpose, and the contractor agreed to provide suitable vessels for receiving the material, and to transport the same at least once in each day, beyond the limits of the city. In the year 1867, the "New York is the contractor agreed to provide suitable vessels for receiving the material, and to transport the same at least once in each day, beyond the limits of the city. In the year 1867, the "New York is a proposed in the subject of a long and thorough investigation by the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1868, in which the dry-lime process was condemned for Sanitary reasons, and ordered to be demond for Sanitary reasons, and o

### PERMITS.

The Sanitary Code provides that the Board of Health, in order to secure the proper police regulation and sanitary supervision of business pursuits, and all matters and things liable to be, or suits, and an matters and things nable to be, or become dangerous to life or detrimental to health, may in such cases grant permits, with the power to revoke the same whenever due attention to cleanliness and to Sanitary rules and regulations are not properly observed. Under general regu-lations, the Sanitary Superintendent may grant permits to scavengers to empty, privices permits lations, the Sanitary Superintendent may grant permits to scavengers to empty privies, permits to land cargoes of vessels from infected or suspected ports, which have been discharged from quarantine, and permits to remove and transport stable manure. In all other cases permits are granted or denied by special orders of the Board after the premises have been inspected by sanitary officers, and written reports made to the Board as a basis for its action. Among the subjects of applications to this Board for permits may be mentioned the following: to yard or slaughter animals, to melt or render tallow and lard, to keep cows, hogs, goats, and fowls, to construct privies, cesspools and manure vaults, etc., etc.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The value of disinfection as an auxiliary in preserving the public health and preventing the spread of disease has been fully established by various sanitary authorities, and science and experience have determined the kind of disinfectants best adapted to various forms of putrescent matter, and for the purification of clothing and dwellings. On the 2d day of June, the Board authorized the chairman of the Sanitary Committee to direct the disinfection of such gutters, streets, and places as may need the the Board authorized the chairman of the Sanitary Committee to direct the disinfection of such gutters, streets, and places as may need the same, since which date disinfectants have been liberally used, with satisfactory results. With a view to economy this Board has as far as possible availed itself of the waste products of chemical manufacture for the purpose. Zinc-iron chloride solution has been 'reely used for disinfection of privies, yards, cellars, street gutters, &c., either alone or diluted with water or carbolic acid solution. Chloride of manganese solution has also been used, but is obtainable only in small quantities in this city, on account of the limited manufacture of chlorine. Carbolic and Cressylic acids of various grades have been used, from the crude or dead oil containing from five to fifteen per cent. of carbolic acid to carbolic acids of ninety-five per cent. The lower grade acids are employed for the disinfection of privies, street gutters, &c., while the higher grades are used in the sick room, and for the disinfection of clothing. A diluted solution of the sulphate of zine is used for the disinfection of privies, street gutters, &c., while the higher grades are used in the sick room, and for the disinfection of clothing. A diluted solution of the sulphate of zinc is used for the disinfection of infected clothing and bedding, and sulphate of iron for the disinfection of gutters, garbage-boxes and privy vaults. Sulphar is commonly employed for the fumigation or final disinfection of sick rooms, sulphuric acid being produced by combustion of that purpose. The use of quick lime for the disinfection of gutters has been discontinued, for the reason that it is far more expensive for that purpose than other chemicals. To disinfect the gutters of 16 miles of street with fifty-two barrels of lime, employing a one-horse cart and two laborers, costs one hundred and ten dollars, while the same work, with the same force, can be performed for sixty-two dollars and forty cents, using one hundred and forty-four gallons of zinc-iron chloride disinfectant and twelve gallons of carbolic acid, and if a two-horse cart, with large tank, is used, the same work is done for forty-five dollars and forty cents. Other details in respect to the use of disinfectants may be found in that part of this report relating to the operations of the Disinfecting Corps.

IMPENDING PESTILENCE.

IMPENDING PESTILENCE.

During the month of March, a disease ap-peared at New Orleans which, though markedly peared at New Orleans which, though markedly resembling Asiatic cholera, was called choleramorbus. The mortality from this disease was slight, and about the 21st of June, it disappeared from the mortality records of that city. But other cases of a similar affection appeared at different points along the river, and were traced to New Orleans. At Memphis this disease prevailed severely, and soon after it broke out at Nashville, where it assumed all the characteristic features of malignant cholera. It rapidly extended to other towns in immediate communication with Nashville and Memphis.

On the first appearance of this malady at New Orleans, this Board took active measures to place this city in good condition, and also to prevent the importation of cases by sea and land. The tenement houses, then undergoing the usual Spring inspection, were thoroughly renovated; all forms of nuisances were brought under the orders of the Board; and on the sixth day of

orders of the Board; and on the sixth day of June the following circular was issued to the people, to keepers of lodging houses and emigrant houses, and to the agents of steamship lines, railroads, &c., and was extensively dis-

"PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

"PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

I. "To disinfect diarrhead discharges, and to purify water-closets, privies, drains and cesspools, dissolve ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) in five gallons of water, and add half a pint of common carbolic acid. Keep a small quantity of this solution in the vessel which is to receive the discharges. Pour a pint of the solution into the pan of the water-closet three or four times a day, or add half the entire quantity to times a day, or add half the entire quantity to the contents of an ordinary privy vault. If this practice is made general in all private dwellings, not only will the house-drains of such dwellings be disinfected, but the benefit will extend to the

public sewers.
2. "The seats and floors of all water-closets in private houses, at ferry-houses, at hotels and lodging-houses, and on steamboats and railcars, should be frequently washed with a solution of one ounce of carbolic acid in each gallon of

3. "During the presence of cholera, all diarrheal discharges should be received in vessels containing some of the disinfecting fluid, before being thrown into the privy-vault or pan of the closet. Patients suffering with diarrhea, however mild, should remain isolated, observe the

closet. Patients suffering with diarrheea, however mild, should remain isolated, observe the recumbent position, and avoid unripe fruits and stale vegetables. Nothing is of more importance in these cases than absolute rest.

4. "Clothing, sheets, towels, &c., from cholera patients, should be immediately boiled; but, when this is impracticable, they may be thrown into a tub of water, in which have been dissolved eight ounces of sulphate of zinc, with one or two ounces of carbolic acid to every three or four gallons of water, or in water containing sufficient permanganate of potash to maintain a light purple color, until the articles can be boiled.

5. "To absorb moisture from damp cellars, closets, courts and sunken areas, use fresh stone lime finely broken and suitably distributed, or placed on plates in the places to be dried. Whitewashing should be done with pure fresh lime. Putrid and offensive gases may be destroyed by chloride of lime.

6. "Open and thoroughly ventilate cellars, garrets, closets, sleeping rooms, and all other apartments, and keep them clean and dry. Observe the utmost cleanliness in basements, areas, and grounds about the house.

7. "Personal health requires pure drinking

serve the utmost cleanliness in basements, areas, and grounds about the house.

7. "Personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh air, substantial food, the needed rest, and bathing of the body."

There was much difference of opinion among physicians as to the nature of this epidemic, but in general it was not regarded as Asiatic cholera. In order to determine the nature of this disease, and the prospective liability of New York to an and the prospective liability of New York to an invasion by cholera from the West and South, the Board, on the 24th day of June, authorized Dr. John C. Peters, who had made special studies of cholera, to visit in its behalf such Western and Southern cities as he might deem necessary to thoroughly observe and investigate the epidemic. He accordingly visited Cincinnati, Nashville, and other towns, and on the 22d July, submitted a preliminary report in which he stated his conclusions to be that the so-called cholera-morbus of the West is Asiatic cholera. To this date the West is Asiatic cholera. To this date, August 19th, this disease has not appeared in the City of New York, nor has any special tendency to diarrhoeal or choleracie affections been

### CITY MORTALITY.

The course of the general mortality during the quarter was very favorable, being much less than for the corresponding quarter of former years. for the corresponding quarter of former years. This decrease was especially noticeable among those diseases which have for their exciting cause conditions of foul air and local filth. During the entire quarter these diseases have fallen off about one fifth, as compared with the past five years. Contagious diseases, especially small-pox, measles, scarlitina, and whooping cough, have diminished in the most marked degree, as appears from the following comparison of these affections for the last quarter with previous years:

	186g.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Average for past 4 years.	1873.
Small Pox	45 298 285 106	74 47 261 52	304 106 196 65	367	220.5 159.5 277.2 103.3	36 90 275 61
Total	734	434	671	-		462

Total...... | 734 | 434 | 671 | 1203 | 760.5 | 462 |
The various forms of fever, viz., typhus, typhoid, and intermittent have greatly decreased in frequency and fatality. There has also been a gratifying improvement this year in the mortality among children under five years of age. This class being far more susceptible to unhygienic conditions than adults, the diseases prevalent amongst them, and the rate of mortality, afford a fair test of the general healthfulness of the city. As many of the diseases which prove fatal to children during the summer months are caused or aggravated by improper management, the Board early in the season published and caused to be largely circulated among the inhabitants of tenement houses, a series of rules relating to the cure, nursing, feeding, &c., of infants. There is reason to believe, from the interest which mothers and others having the care of children manifested, that these simple instructions have been productive of much benefit.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

# BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, of which the Register of Records, Dr. Elisha Harris, is the chief officer, is charged with the duty of receiving and properly registering the births, marriages and deaths which occur in the City of New York. The immediate care of the records of former years also devolves upon the Register of Records, and under the rules of the Board, he is the officer designated to grant permits for the removal and burial of the dead. He is also expected to make a study of the vital statistics of the city, and to report to the Board any indications derived therefrom of an increase of deaths by preventable diseases, the particular locality in which such increase occurs, and the probable cause of the same.

Cause of the same.

The number of births recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the three months ending June 30, 1873, was.

During the same period in 1872.

During the same period in 1871.

During the same period in 1871.

During the same period in 1870.

The number of marriages recorded during the three months ending June 30, 1873, was.

2481.

During the same period in 1871, was.

2464.

During the same period in 1871, was.

2233.

During the same period in 1870, was.

2006.

The neglect of clergymen, physicians and midwives to make returns to this Department required by law, and the practical difficulties in enforcing the law, explains the incompleteness of the statistics of this city in respect to marriages and births. The death statistics, how-

ever, are complete and comprehensive, and in this respect New York compares favorably with any city in the civilized world.

The deaths for the above periods are classified

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Zymotic	1743 1484 2515	1970 1506 2358 472	3209 1687 3014 471	1654 1538 2604
Develor ental	270	107.1-1	356	30

During the three months ending July 31st, 1873, six hundred and ninety-three applications for transit permits were received, and permits granted; five hundred and seventy still-births were recorded, and five hundred and seventy permits were granted for the burial of still-born children; seven hundred and thirteen Coroners' certificates were received and recorded; one emildren; seven hundred and thirteen Coroners' certificates were received and recorded; one hundred and fifty-seven searches of the records of births, marriages and deaths were made, and two hundred and eighty transcripts of deaths, forty-five of marriages and thirty-five of births from said records were issued.

# THE SANITARY BUREAU.

THE SANITARY BUREAU.

The Sanitary Bureau, of which the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Walter D. F. Day, is the chief officer, is charged with the duty of inspecting, and reporting in proper form, all nuisances or causes which endanger the public health; the care of contagious diseases; and with the execution of the orders of the Board. The regular corps of officers consists of an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, ten Sanitary Inspectors, all of which except two are physicians. In addition to this force special inspectors are appointed temporarily, as occasion may require, for the detection and arrest of violators of certain provisions of the Sanitary Code, and other necessary purposes. The Disinfecting Corps is an important part of the working force of this Bureau.

The city is divided into twenty sanitary districts, to each of which is assigned a Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the Sanitary Superintendent and to the Board for the proper inspection of his district and the care of contagious diseases therein. They are always on duty, and are liable for detail upon special service at any hour of the day or night in any part of the city. The reports of its sanitary officers are mainly the basis for the action of the Board in the abatement of nuisances and in its efforts to preserve and protect the public health.

Board in the abatement of nuisances and in its efforts to preserve and protect the public health. For this reason it is necessary that great care should be exercised in their selection, that they should be men of education, capacity and in-tegrity, and that they hould be choroughly in-structed in their duties and under the strictest

structed in discipline. During the three months ending July 31st, 1873, the number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were 1873, the number of inspections made by the Santary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seven, as follows, viz.: forty-eight public buildings, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eleven tenement houses, fourteen hundred and seventeen private dwellings, one thousand and eighty-eight other dwellings, two hundred and seventy-three manufactories and workshops, five hundred and ten stores and warehouses, one thousand and fifty-nine stables, six hundred and twenty-three slaughter-houses, one hundred fat-rendering establishments, seven fertilizing works, six hog and sheep yards, four hundred aud twenty-four sunken and vacant lots, one thousand yards, courts and areas, one thousand and eight cellars and basements, six hundred and eighteen wastepipes and drains, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-three privies and water closets, one thousand and eighty-two street gutters and sidewalks, two hundred and forty-nine other nuisances, seventy-one visits to contagious diseases, twenty-three markets, eighty-two-street deacarcrees, steintys, thirty-nine cisterns. contagious diseases, twenty-three markets, eightyseven dangerous stairways, thirty-nine cisterns
and cesspools, eighteen public sewers and drains,
five uninhabitable dwellings, thirty-five gutcleaning establishments, nine breweries, two
vessels, fourteen ferries, one railroad depot, two
lime kilns, one rag warchouse, thirty-nine dumping grounds, eleven manure dumps, one manure
depot, eleven lard-rendering establishments, one
offal shed, one smoke house, one dyeing establishment, one wool-pulling establishment, one
pier and bulkhead, and three piggeries.

The number of complaints received during
the three months ending July 31st, 1873, from
citizens, was one thousand five hundred and
twenty-three, all of which were referred to the
Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report. contagious diseases, twenty-three markets, eighty

twenty-three, all of which were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report. During the same period one thousand one hundred and ninety-two permits were granted by the Sanitary Superintendent to vessels to discharge cargoes, upon the proper vouchers of the Health Otheer of the port; five hundred and eighty-nine permits to scavengers to empty privies; and three hundred and eight permits to cart manure,

The number of families visited for the purposes of vaccination by the Sanitary Inspectors during the three months ending July 31st, 1873, was two thousand and twenty-three. The numwas two thousand and twenty-three. ber of persons vaccinated during the same period by officers of this Board was eight hundred and fifteen, of which one hundred and eighty-two,

were primary vaccinations and six hundred and thirty-three.

The Sanitary Company of Police, Captain Yule, is an important auxiliary to the Sanitary Bureau. Its members serve the orders of the Beard of Health more owners. Bureau. Its members serve the orders of the Board of Health upon owners, lessees, or occupants of premises requiring cleaning or other Sanitary improvement; they report the compliance or non-compliance of parties served with the orders of the Board; they report in due form upon minor nuisances, which come under their oborders of the Board; they report in due form upon minor nuisances, which come under their oborders of the Board to meet in Special Session on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Superiatendent's Office, 25 Fourth av a. m. to 4 p.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

You are respectfully requested to notify the members of the Board to meet in Special Session on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

servation, and they are often detailed by the Board of Police to execute orders of this Board. The amount of meat and fish condemned by officers of the Sanitary Company of Police, detailed for that purpose, during the three months, ending July 31st, was as follows: Slaughtered cattle, seven; sheep, thirtyfive; lambs, fourteen; hogs, eleven; calves, one hundred and eieven; beef, cut, eight thousand four hundred pounds; veal, three thousand and seventy-nine pounds; mutton and lamb, three thousand one hundred and sixty-two pounds; poultry, seven thousand five hundred and thirty five pounds; and ham, one thousand and fifty-six pounds.

THE DISINFECTING CORPS.

# THE DISINFECTING CORPS.

The Disinfecting Corps of the Health Department is under the general direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, and is located at No. 128 Worth street. H. Endermann, Ph. D., has charge of the operations of the corps, and of the preparation and application of disinfectants. The chief duties of the corps are the practical disinfection of streets, gutters, privies, vards. preparation and application of disinfectants. The chief duties of the corps are the practical disinfection of streets, gutters, privies, yards, and cellars, the removal of persons sick with contagious diseases to hospital, and the disinfection or fumigation of rooms and dwellings infected, or that have been exposed to infection. The number of regular employees is seven, of which four may be regarded as experts in their peculiar duties; and laborers are employed in such number, and for such periods as circumstances may require. On account of the remarkable immunity of the city from contagious diseases during the three months ending July 31st, the Disinfecting Corps has been to some extent relieved from its ordinary duties, but has been profitably employed in the other necessary work of the Board. During that period, however, the corps has disinfected four hundred and forty premises where contagious diseases prevailed, and in nearly all such cases has also disinfected the premises and the clothing. Thirty-nine persons sick with configuous diseases have been removed to the hospital in the ambulance belonging to the Board, and six bodies have been removed to the Morgue. Four carts are used in distributing disinfectants, two of which are single, each carry-Morgue. Four carts are used in distributing disinfectants, two of which are single, each carrying a seventy-five gallon cask, and two are four-wheeled, each with a tank of three hundred gallons capacity. The number of miles of streets and street gutters disinfected in June was one hundred and sixty-three, and in July five hundred and eighty, at a total cost for disinfectants and extra labor of \$2,680.86.

The systematic disinfection of privies in parts of the city where diarrheal diseases prevailed, commenced on the 9th day of July, and during the remainder of that month, fifteen hundred and twenty-four privies, one hundred and fifty-two cellars were disinfected, at a cost for disinfectants and extra labor, of \$246.41. To disinfect an ordinary privy vault, one half gallon of dead oil, and one gallon of a saturated solution of copperas, or zinc-iron chloride disinfectant, (30 to 35° B) are used diluted by an equal quantity of water. To disinfect filthy yards or cellars, one half gallon of dead oil, and one half gallon copperas solution diluted to make three gallons are generally used. The following are some of the preparations employed in the disinfection of street gutters:

A. 15 gallons concentrated copperas solution (4 lbs. copperas—1 gallon solution), 1 gallon carbolic acid, 60 to 70 per cent. diluted, to 75 gallons.

B. 12 gallons zinc-iron chloride disinfectant, Morgue. Four carts are used in distributing dis-infectants, two of which are single, each carry-

ga.10ns.

B. 12 gallons zinc-iron chloride disinfectant, 30 to 35° B. 1 gallon carbolic acid, 60 to 70 per cent., diluted, to 75 gallons.

C. 12 gallons zinc-iron chloride disinfectant, 2 gallons carbolic acid, 30 per cent., diluted, to 75 gallons.

75 gallons.

# EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of this Department have been reduced and limited so far as consistent with its public duties and responsibilities. Its officers and employees are moderately paid, considering the services rendered, and purchases of supplies are made upon estimates from responsible parties.

sible parties.

The amount of the vouchers, including payrolls, forwarded to the Comptroller for payment during the three months ending July 31st, was \$41.338 53. This does not include the amounts audited by the Board for the removal of night soil, offal, dead animals, &c., from the city, for which special appropriations have been duly made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by the order of the Board.

New York, August 19th, 1873. C. F. CHANDLER, President.

Secretary.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

# SPECIAL SESSION.

# BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

No. 16, CITY HALL, THURSDAY, August 21st, 1873, 2 o'clock P. M.

In conformity with the following call:

New York, August 18th, 1873. William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk of Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Healy, Cumisky,
Thiess, Sommers.
No quorum being present, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM H. MOLONEY,

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Statement of the hours during which all public offices n the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are

EXECU	JTIVE DEPART	ALLEN A.
OFFICES.	LOCATION.	HOURS.
Ar I Minn	No 6 City Hall	10 a.m3 p.m
Permit Bureau	No r City Hall	10 a.m2 p.m
License Bureau	No . City Hall	10 a.m2 p.m

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Cl'k of the Common Council and of B'd 7 & 8 City Hall.9 A.M.-4 P.M of Supervisors.
Clerk of B'd of Assist-

# FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Comptroller's Office, West end, New County Court
Jouse.

1—Bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing
from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and
revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City—
Ground floor, West end, New County Court House.
2—Bureau for the Collection of Taxes—
Brown-stone building, City Hall Park.
2—Bureau for the collection of arrear of taxes and
Ass-saments and of water rents—
Gound floor, West end, New County Court House.
4—Auditing Bureau—
Main floor, west end, New County Court House.
5—Bureau of Licenses. 1 Ground floor, west end, New
for Bureau of Licenses. 2 Ground floor, west end, New
for Bureau of Markets—1 County Court House.
7—Bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into
the Treasury, in the City and for the payment of money
on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor—
Office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer.)
Main floor west end, New County Court House.
8—Bureau for the Collection of Assessments—
Governor's room, City Hall tlemporarily.)
LAW DEPARTMENT
Counsel to the Corporation, \$2 Nassau st., 9 a.m., 5 p.m.
Public Administrator. 11s and 117 " 10 a.m., 4 p.m.

Counsel to the Corporation, 82 Nassau st., 9 a. m., 5 p.m.
Public Administrator, 115 and 117 10 a.m., 4 p.m.
Corporation Att'y, 830 a.m., 430 p.m.
Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, 265 Broadway, Room 13, 9 a. m., 4 p. m.
Attorney to the Department of Buildings, 20 Nassau street, Room 52, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1	PULICI	TATE AND	CT TIT TOT.	-	•			
	Central Office, 300	Mulberry	street		al	way	5	open
1	Com's Office, Supt's Office,		**				**	
	Inspector's Office,	44	**				64	
	Chief Clerk's Office,	**	**	8	a.	m.,	5	p.m
	Chief Clerk's Omee,	**	**				П	**
	Property Clerk, Bureau of S't Clean'g,	**	**			**		**
	Bureau of Elections.	**	**			46		**

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioners Onice, 19 only	14	**
Chief Clerk, 20	**	**
Contract Clerk 21 Cin Hell	**	
Engineer in charge of sewers, 21 City Hall,		
Engineer in charge of Boulevards and	**	**
avenues, 18 1/2 City Hall,	**	**
Bureau of repairs and supplies, 18 City Hall,	**	**
Bureau of Lamps and Gas, 13 City Hall,	m to	
Bureau of Imcumbrances, 13 City Hall, 9 a,	11. 10	4 p
Bureau of Street Improvements, ir City Hall		
Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton	44	
aqueduct, 11 1/2 City Hall,	**	**
Bureau of Water Register, 10 City Hall,	**	**
Bureau of Water Purveyor, 4 City Hall,	**	**
Bureau of Streets and Roads, 13 City Hall,	merco	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARI	TIES	AN
CORRECTION.		

Central Office, 66 Third av. 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.
Out Door Poor Dep't, 66 Third av., always open.
Entrance on 11th Street.
Free Labor Bureau, 8 and 10 Clinton pl. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Reception Hospital, City Hall Park, N. E. Corner, always open.
Reception Hospital, 99th street and 10th av. always open.
Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th street, E. R. "

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

sioner's Office, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to thief of Department, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Inspectors of Combustibles, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a m. to 4 p. m. Fire Marshal, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m

Commissioner's Office, 30r Mott St. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sanitary Superintendent, 30r Mott St., always open. Register of Records, 30r Mott St., for grantin, permits, on all days of the week except Sundays from 7 a. m. to 6 o'lock p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS. Commissioners' Office, 36 Union Square, 9 a. m. to 5 p DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Commissioners' Office, 346 and 348 Broadway, Leonard St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS Commissioners' Office, Brown Stone Building, City Hall Park, 32 Chambers St., 9 a. m. 4 p. m., on Saturday 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Surveyor's Bureau, 19 Chatham St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Band of Assessors.

Surveyor's E DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

BOARD OF EXCISE. ners Office, 299 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. 4 P. M

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. Coamissioners, Office, Castle Garden, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Su scrintencents, Office, Castle Garden, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. THE CITY RECORD Office, No. 2 City Hall, N. W. corner (basement, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

Coroner's Office, 40 E. Houston st.
Sherifi's "Irst floor, S. W. cor.
New Court House.
County Clerk's Office, first floor, N. E cor.
New Court House.
Surrogate's Office, first floor, S. E. cor.
New Court House.
Register's Office, first floor, S. E. cor.
New Court House.
Register's Office, first floor, S. E. cor.
New Court House.
City Hall Park.
District Attorney's Office, second floor
Old Court House, & Chambers
Street.

COURTS.

COURTS. Supreme Court, General Term, Special Term, Chambers, Circuit, part 1, Circuit, part 2. Second Floor, oa, m. to 3 p. m. New Court F. 10:30 a. m. to 3 p. m. SUPERIOR COURTS.

Superior Court.

" Part II. 3d floor, New 11 a. m. — Clerk's Office, 3d floor, New Court House. 11 a. m. — Clerk's Office, 3d floor, New Court House, 9 a. m., 4 p.m. COMMON PLEAS

Common Pleas, 3d fl., New Court House, 9 a. m., 4 p. m.
MARINE COURT (Brown stone building.)

General Term, 32 Chambers st., Room 17, 10 a. m., 3 p. m. Special "Room 15, "Room 18, ""Chambers, "Room 18, ""Room 18, ""Room 19, 9 a. m., 4 p. m. GENERAL SESSIONS.

General Sessions, 32 Chambers street, 10 a. m., 4 p. m. Clerk's Offic , 32 Chambers st., Room 14, "

Over and Terminer.
General Term.
Special Term.
Over and Terminer.
Room 11.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Special Sessions, Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, Tuesdays, Thurs-days and Saturdays, JUSTICE'S (OR DISTRICT) COURTS. 10 a. m. -

First District, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Wards, S. W. corner of Centre and Chambers streets.
Second District, 4th, 6th, and 14th Wards, 514 Pearl street.
Third District, 4th, 9th, and 15th Wards, 12 Greenwich avenue.
Fourth District, 10th, and 17th Wards, 163 East Houston street.
Fifth District, 7th, 11th, and 13th Wards 154 Clinton street.
Sixth District, 7th, 11th, and 13th Wards, 17th Street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
Eighth District, 16th and 20th Wards, 8. W. cor. 22d st. and 7th ave.
Ninth District, 15th Ward, 2374 Fourth avenue.

Fourte Courts.
First District, 14th.

First District, 14th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and portion of Sanitary Precuent. 7 a. m., 3 P. cinct. econd District, 8th

Second District, 8th
gth, 15th, 16th,
20th, 25th, 33d,
28th, and 2gth
Precincts.

Third District, 7th,
10th, 11th, 13th,
17th, 18th, and
portion of Sanitary Precinct.

Fourth District,
19th, 23t,
23d, and 19th
sub station.

Fifth District, 12th Ward, 2374 Fourth
avenue (Harlem.)

Greenwich ave.,
ga., m., 6p. m.

8 a. m., 4p. m.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office
of the clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand
and Elm streets, until Friday, August 22d, 1873, and
until go'clock, A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, etc., of the several school houses in said ward.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and
place, for the alterations, etc., of the steam heating apparatus in grammar school house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, August 22d, 1873, and until 10 o'clock, A. M. on saud day, for the alterations, etc., of primary school house, No. 293 Pearl street.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Second Ward

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office
of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand
and Elm streets, until Friday, August 22d 1873, and
until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, etc., of the several school houses in said Ward.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and
place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues,
etc., in said school houses.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Friday,
August 22". 1873, and until 12 o'clock, M., on said day,
for the repairs, painting, etc., of grammar school houses
Nos. 20 and 42, in said Ward.
ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the
office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until
Friday, August 22d, 1873, and until one o'clock P. Mon said day, for the repairs, painting, etc., of Grammar
school houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward,

Plans and specifications for all of the above named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this city, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1873.